# NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

## AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

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## AGRICULTURE.

(From the Farmer's Register.)

### PRACTICAL DETAILS OF MANURING -- SINGULar Collection of Shells and Bones.

*Charles City County, Dec.* 26, 1834.

In compliance with your request that the members of the agricultural community contribute to advance the interests of agriculture through the medium of the Farmer's Register, I have determined to throw in my mite, contenting myself with the reflection, although this communication may fail to afford either interest or pleasure, yet the motive and object will be duly appreciated, and the manner and matter receive the indulgence of an enlightened community.

The farm on which I reside is a grey soil, lying on a substratum of yellow sand, with the clay at the distance of from eighteen inches to two feet below the surface. It had been reduced to the lowest degree of poverty by the system practised by our ancestors, when I came into possession of it in 1823. I immediately cast about in my mind for means and resources for improvement. The object was to sustain my family, and at the same time improve some land. I therefore immediately enclosed a lot of ten acres, which was improved and cultivated in corn and peas for several years in succession. The corn was planted five feet each way, with as many pea hills as corn hills. It was gathered and shucked out as early as the corn would bear gathering, and my hogs turned upon the peas. This lot added from sixty to eighty barrels of corn to my crop annually, whilst the peas assisted very much in fattening my hogs. Indeed, I know nothing better than a field of green peas to put hogs in a thriving condition, and prepare them for the pen. Another lot of eleven acres was now added to the first, improved and cultivated for several years in succession (through necessity) either in corn or wheat.—The production of these lots very soon convinced me of the value of improved land — having reaped for two crops in succession, twenty bushels of wheat for one seeded, from land, which had not, within the memory of any man living, produced more than five or six for one. Having now come into possession of other land, I was enabled gradually to extend my improvement to the field system, collecting materials from every resource in my power, which are carried through the stables, farm pen, hog pen, &c.

The farm pen, or shelter, is situated about the centre of my arable land — within forty yards of the barn and stables, where each field corners. It is built of pine slabs on cedar posts, put in the ground in the form of an octagon, closed entirely around except a space of fifteen feet on the south side to admit the stock. The yard is graduated to the centre in the form of a shallow basin, which receives the water, and retains it in the vegetable mass, and being too shallow to retard decomposition or putrefaction, yet retains the essence of the manure, so that nothing is lost. In this pound the cattle are penned every night through the year, and during the winter both day and night, except for a short period in the evening, when they are turned out to water. I know that in this respect my practice is different from most of our best and most experienced farmers: but from experience I am induced to believe it suits my situation and circumstances better than the more common mode of summer cow pens. The stables are well supplied with a fresh bed of litter every night, and their contents suffered to remain until the mass becomes twelve or eighteen inches thick, when they are cleaned out, and the manure removed immediately to the standing farm pen, spread regularly over the yard, and covered with straw or pine leaves. I always prefer removing the stable manure to the farm pen during a rainy season, or to anticipate a rain, as the essence of the stable manure will be immediately carried down into the bulk below, and mixed with the whole mass. Loads of pine litter from the woods are always carted in, previous to carrying in the stable manure, for the purpose of protecting it from the sun and atmosphere.

Under this system, the additional labor of hauling the manure made in summer to the field is incurred, but I am satisfied that a much larger space can be manured during the same period, than by the usual mode of summer cow pens. I act upon the principle that labor directed to the raising and applying manures, rarely, if ever, fails to remunerate the farmer — one acre of good land being, in my estimation, worth ten, or perhaps twenty, of such as is really poor. This farm pen is cleared of its contents twice a year, in December and April. The manure accumulated from the last of April to December, is then carried to the field intended for corn, deposited in heaps according to the strength of the land, and is covered with common earth, if it is to remain for even a few days before being turned in the land. The manure is thus protected from the sun and atmosphere, and a portion of that which would have escaped, imbibed and retained by the cover of the earth, which becomes the more readily mixed with the soil, to assist in the process of vegetation. A brisk boy of fourteen or fifteen years old will cover the heaps of manure as fast as a good team of oxen and three horse carts can carry it into the field — say a distance of 700 yards. The manure made during winter is all carried out and ploughed in, as before observed, for the corn crop in the spring, and the only litter used in the farm pen up to this period, consists of straw and pine leaves. Immediately after carrying out the manure in the spring, we commence carting in corn stalks, which is continued until they are all used. This mode of using the corn stalks is preferred, because they are not so soon converted into manure as straw, or litter from the woods, and they have a longer period to remain in the farm pen through summer.

All the manure made is applied to land previously marled — a very fine bed of which I have near the centre of my arable land. My marl is that which I think is generally termed yellow, being a decomposed mass of various kinds of shells tinged with clay. No sand is discovered in it. I have applied only 200 bushels to the acre, and believe from several experiments made on a small scale, that quantity sufficient for my land. There are several indications of marl in my neighborhood — and a deposite has recently been discovered of very good quality. I have but little doubt that many deposites of this valuable manure are yet to be discovered, and that our worn-out and neglected country is destined to be brought to a state of gradual improvement.

On my friend, Col. J. S. Stubblefield's farm, on Chickahomony, there is found a curious deposite of muscle shells, extending on the bank of the river about one hundred and fifty yards on a level with the flat land, and covering a breadth of from thirty to forty yards. These shells are found on the surface, and extend to the depth of from three to four feet, imbedded in rich black mould. This deposite contains a considerable portion of carbonate of lime, and has been used extensively by Col. S. who is an industrious and enterprising farmer. In this deposite of shells are found a number of human bones of all sizes, from the smallest infant to the full grown man, interred in pits of various size, and circular form; and in each pit are found intermingled, human bones of every size. Standing in one place I counted fifty of these hollows, from each of which had been taken the remains of human beings who inhabited this country before the present race of whites. These remains differ in several particulars from the Indian burying grounds heretofore discovered among us. Might they not furnish curious matter of speculation to the antiquarian? It is time I should bring this desultory communication to a close.

James H. Christian.

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Manufacture of Beet Root Sugar. — We are indebted to Mr Isnard for the following interesting communication, accompanied with a number of documents, which we regret that we have not room to notice at the present time, any further than to say that they fully confirm the statements contained in the letter.—*Daily Advertiser.*

Boston, March 28, 1836.

*To the Editor of the Daily Advertiser:*

Sir — If you should judge the present communication worthy of attention, it is at your disposal. In order to satisfy yourself concerning the authenticity of my statements, I subjoin documents for your perusal, when at leisure.

The manufacture of Sugar of Beet has ceased to be an object of ridicule; the advantages that France draws from it are palpable and great, and the benefits which the manufacturers derive from it are now such that the French Minister of the Treasury has proposed to lay a tax upon it. France owes this new branch of industry to that great man whom she will honor through all times; for had it not been for his sagacity and powerful

assistance, it would have shared the fate of many other improvements lying for ages, or dying in their infancy, once pronounced by ordinary men visionary projects.

The discovery that Beet contains a perfect Sugar, remained for over sixty years without any useful application; many attempts, however, had been made to derive the benefit of it; but those having made these attempts, being rather men of science than men of business, having operated only upon a small scale, with purely scientific views, and having made no calculations, either of expenditures or results, they had no ground to proceed upon. I undertook to solve that problem, and to that effect made the first, in France, an experiment on a large scale, and by a sufficient reward induced a chemist to assist me.

The result of this experiment was transmitted to Napoleon on the 19th of March, 1811, and by his order rendered public; and though the birth of his son took place on the 21st of the same month, on the 25th following appeared the decree, a copy of which is among the subjoined documents. By this decree, as you will perceive, he created six experimental factories for the manufacturing of sugar, he appoints me the director of one of them, which factory he gives to me in property, as a reward for my labor, and for having *(perfectonne)* improved the process for obtaining the sugar of beet. Such was my zeal, that my factory in the fall of 1813 was prepared, and all the beet raised by me or contracted for, so as to produce 1500 lbs. a day of brown sugar, and the same refined. The first entry of the allies into France caused the total ruin of my establishment. Up to 1816 political events were unfavorable for sugar making, but from that year this manufacture was resumed, and has since never ceased to increase and improve; it is now computed that over 300 such manufactories exist, producing together yearly about from 18 to 20 millions of pounds of brown sugar.

Now, sir, since the making of sugar of beet begins to attract the attention of some agriculturers of this country, I deem it of interest for them, and to gratify the curiosity of others, here to state what were the calculations made in France in 1832, (the latest date of my information) and add a few observations respecting the benefits one may derive by the mere culture of beets in this country. It is generally admitted, viz:

That one ton (2000 lbs.) of beet delivered at the Factory costs $3.
That the expenses to work one ton of beet for obtaining its sugar, $4.

That 2000 lbs. beets will yield 100 lbs. brown sugar, costing $7.

Thus one pound of brown sugar, good quality, costs 7 cents.

By a comparison of the expenses of culture in various parts of France, and on various soils and situation, the average expenses of cultivating there the extent of an American acre of land, are as follows: Rent and taxes $5,60; ploughing and harrowing $2 88; manure $1 93; sowing 50 cents; weedings and hoeing $2 40; gathering $1 60; carting $1 56; farmer's profit $4. Making a total of $21 46.

The produce varies according to the quality of the soil, the quantity of manure used, and the care bestowed on the culture — as we have taken the average of the produce, which is of 7 tons. Some yield as much as 15 tons.

The four dollars profit the French farmer derives from this culture, on every acre, is far from being the only one; the others are

1st. The good state in which the field is left after gathering the beets — no further manure being wanted for the succeeding crop, which crop experience has proved to be always more abundant and of a better quality when succeeding the culture of beets; owing to the destruction of the noxious weeds, caused by weeding the beets when young, and prevented from growing, by the thick foliage of the beet when strong.

2d. The facility afforded the cultivator to apply to the culture of beet lands, which he formerly left lie fallow, and consequently, without any additional expenses of rent and taxes, deriving as good a revenue from this land, as from any other producing the most.

3d. The advantages the cultivator derives by the purchase from the manufacturer, of the pumice of beet at a price not higher than beets, when experience has proved this pumice is worth for him fifty per cent. more; for in fact it is after all but beet — deprived of two thirds of water, and consequently a more nourishing food for his cattle, perfectly fitted for fattening them, producing wonders in that respect; which could not be expected from beet in their natural state.

The following is a statement of the receipt and expenditure of a Sugar establishment, as reported to the Society for the Encouragement of Manufactures in France. The whole work was performed in 91 days.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Purchase of 500 tons of beet delivered at $3 20, | | $1600 00 |
| 1638 days' work of men at 20s. 455 do. of women at 12s. 364 do. of children at 5s. | | 400 40 |
| For extra work during the night, | | 109 20 |
| 40 cubic feet wood for fuel daily, (28 cords 3-100 at $16 7-100 per cord,) | | 473 20 |
| Sundry materials for manufacturing purposes, | | 813 60 |
| Food for 18 oxen used in the mill, | | 163 60 |
| Interest on $3000 at 15 per cent. for wear and tear, | | 450 00 |
| Rent of buildings, | | 120 00 |
| Total, | | $4130 00 |
| Deduct for Molasses sold for | $320 | |
| 125 tons Pumice at $3 20 | 400 | |
| Value of some materials left, | 30 | 750 |
| Produce of 50,000 lbs. brown Sugar at $0 0 67-10 | | $3380 00 |
| Sale of 36,000 lbs. 1st quality at $0 15 | $8400 | |
| Sale of 14,000 2nd quality at 0 10 | 1400 | 9800 |
| Profit, | | $3420 00 |

Should this notice be favorably received, I have at your disposal a few particulars respecting the cultivation of beets.

I am respectfully, sir,
your most obd't serv't,
MAX'N ISNARD,
French Vice Consul for Boston.

☞ Mixing salt with their food will prevent chickens from taking gapes.

### NEW MODE OF REARING ASPARAGUS.

The asparagus seed should be sown from the middle of March to the last of April, in a rich spot, (not too much exposed to the mid-day sun,) one inch deep, and the seed one inch apart; after they come up, to be kept clear of grass and weeds during the summer, by hand weeding, to be dug up the next fall or spring — (I prefer the spring, as the roots do not grow during the winter, if set out in the fall, and are liable to be killed by a severe winter) — and set in beds prepared as follows: Dig out the size of the beds nine inches deep — cover the bottom three inches deep with rich marl, (which has been my practice,) though I believe that oyster shells half burned will be as good, as it is intended as a lasting heating manure to protect the roots in winter, and force the vegetable early in the spring: then put three inches deep of coarse stable manure, then three inches of rich earth. This brings the beds on a level with the surface of the earth. Next lay off the beds in rows eighteen by twelve inches apart, and put a single eye or spire in each spot where the lines intersect, and cover them three inches deep with rich earth. Plank the sides of the beds, as this prevents grass and other roots from running into the beds, and also keeps the outside roots from being exposed, by the sides of beds washing away. The beds should be kept clean by hand weeding, and all the earth and manure used in making them, should be perfectly free from grass roots and noxious weeds. In the fall of the year, after the seeds have matured, cut the tops off close to the beds, (being careful that not a single seed is left to vegetate on the beds,) as they have already as many roots as the space they occupy should contain, and if additional roots are suffered to form from year to year from the falling of the seed every fall, the beds will soon be so much clustered with roots that the vegetable must degenerate, at least in size and length, as the new roots form near, or on the surface. Some prevent this by burning, but I think the best way is to pick them off by hand, before the ball that contains the seed breaks. You then top dress the beds with coarse stable manure, let it lie on all winter, and in the following spring rake off the coarsest part, and fork in the remainder, being careful that the fork does not touch the roots. Pursue this course two falls, and early in the third spring, before the beds are forked up, put on two inches of light well rotted manure — fork it in with the stable manure, then put on from three to four inches deep of clean sand from the river shore, and you will cut in the month of April the best vegetable we have in Virginia. I would not give my beds for the balance of my garden. I think there is much in the kind of seed. I obtained mine from New York — they were marked "Giant Asparagus."

The cover of sand is important on several accounts; it being a great absorber of heat and moisture, so soon as the vegetable gets through the soil, it is hastily thrown through the sand to the surface in a bleached tender state, and the cutting from day to day is more uniformly of the same tender delicious vegetable. The sand also prevents grass from growing on the beds, which obviates the necessity of so much hand weeding during the season for cutting, by which the beds frequently become trampled, and the vegetable that is about to come through the surface mashed down, which not only destroys the spires that are so trampled on by the gardener in the process of

hand weeding, but, I think, injures the roots.—The sand should be laid in the alleys between the beds, in the fall, when the beds are about to receive the top-dressing of stable litter to keep them warm through the winter; and when the sand is about to be replaced in the spring, it should be passed through a sieve of such size as will not let the balls (that contain the seed) pass through. This will be another means of preventing the seed from vegetating on the beds. There is a practice very prevalent with gardeners to plant lettuce, radishes, and other early vegetables on the beds; this should never be done, and particularly with radishes, as they have a long root that extends to the roots of the asparagus, and must seriously interfere with them.

I frequently cut asparagus from three to five and a half, and once I cut a spire six inches in circumference, and from five to eight inches long; it could have been cut longer, but it is never tender near the root.—*Correspondent of Farmers' Register.*

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[From the Maine Farmer.]

### SCOTCH OATS.

Mr Holmes:—It is a well known fact to you that the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, of which you were corresponding Secretary, and of course did the business, imported via New York from Scotland, a number of bushels of Oats, in hopes that seed brought from that mountainous country to this might be useful. The seed was sold at auction, and I purchased two pecks at one dollar the peck. As they arrived late I was obliged to sow them late in the season. I put them upon good land, and they grew large in the straw, but before they ripened were nearly all lodged down. On threshing them out I found that I had eleven bushels, notwithstanding, compared with those sown they were very much shrunk and shriveled. Last spring I sowed five bushels on two acres and fifteen rods of land, in three several pieces, to try what they would do. The land was in various states of richness, some of it in good order, and some of it poorer, some on a spear grass sod ploughed eight inches deep—with little or no dressing of any kind, the land having been mowed as long as it would give any burthen worth mowing. I raised between seventy and eighty bushels. From my experiments I think I may safely make the following statements—viz: That they produce larger and more straw per acre than the common oats. That they produce as many or more oats. That they are this year about five pounds in the bushel heavier though not entirely full, as part of my crop lodged and all were cut too green. That they ought not to be sowed late. That they will produce more of oats and straw on land that is in rather poor condition.

That a decaying or rotten sward of any kind is sufficiently rich to ensure a good crop. That they will probably bring in the market 12½ cents per bushel more than the common oats of this country, and that it will prove a change of seeds that will be of much benefit to the farmer for a number of years to come.

I have fifty bushels which I will sell at a fair price compared with the price of other oats if applied for at my house soon. The oats imported weighed 44 pounds to the bushel.

Elijah Wood.

*Winthrop, Feb.* 27, 1836.

The following notice of, and directions for sowing this fine grass, will be found interesting to such of our readers as may desire to make an experiment in its cultivation. We copy it from a circular of G. C. Thorburn, Esq.

### LUCERNE, OR FRENCH CLOVER.

Few articles of foreign introduction have ever succeeded so well as this valuable clover: many of the first agriculturists in our country have, and still continue to cultivate it with increasing success. We could give the most respectable names as references; but would merely mention J. Buel, Esq. of Albany, who has given it a fair trial, and is fully satisfied of its excellent properties, and great usefulness to the farmer; and V. Livingston, Esq. Greensburgh, N. Y. The following is from James Byrd, Esq. Flushing, Long Island, who has cultivated it for the last ten years. He has kindly communicated to us the result of his latest experience, which we recommend to the attention of all agriculturists. Mr B. is well known as one of the best farmers on Long Island, and what is not a little creditable to his skill and horticultural abilities, he beat Cobbett completely during the Ruta Baga war a few years since. Mr C. acknowledged that Mr Byrd's mode of culture and returns exceeded his; and he was struck with admiration when viewing his well kept field, and the superior quality of his turnips.

Flushing, 2 mo. 1834.

Respected Friends,

I now hand you a particular statement how I managed my Lucerne.

1831. I this spring sowed twenty pounds of seed on my wheat about the time clover is usually sown, and harrowed it both ways with a sharp heavy iron-tooth harrow. It came up well, and produced three good crops of hay the following year.

1832. Harrowed the lot three times over, and in order to see whether it proved injurious, I had part of it done six times over. I did not find that it injured the plants, but it had this good effect, that it killed nearly all the weeds and natural grass, and was very beneficial to the Lucerne.

1833. Had it well harrowed again this spring, and had three good crops of hay. I weighed part of the first crop after it was well cured, and found it produced nearly two and a half tons per acre.

The harrow ought to be made in two parts, and hung together with hooks and eyes, it being much easier to clear them from grass than when made in the usual way, and in my opinion, are much better for all purposes; it ought to be so constructed as for the teeth not to follow each other. Be careful to pick up the stones after every harrowing, and it would be well to harrow it after every mowing. Light, dry land is best for the grass. Unless the land is very level, I think it would be best to place it in ridges twenty feet wide. If sown in ridges, it must be harrowed the long way. The clover ought to be raised 8 or 10 inches above the harrow, in order that it may run level, otherwise it will injure the plants, I had mine made with notches, to regulate the height. I am convinced that the best way to prepare land for Lucerne is to plough in *plenty* of manure in the spring, and plant it with corn, having it well ploughed and hoed, so as to be kept perfectly clean. In the fall, after taking off the corn, sow wheat, manured with ashes.

[For the New England Farmer.]

### MANURE.

Mr Fessenden:—In a late number of the Farmer, I observe that several persons in Plymouth county have lately been competitors for the premiums offered by the Agricultural Society of the country, for compost manure. It appears from the statement that in one year, (as I understand it,) Rev. Morrill Allen, of Pembroke, made 778 loads—Ezra Weston, Esq. of Duxbury, 685 do.—some others from 500 to 600 loads of 40 cubic feet to the load.

I have no inclination to doubt the correctness of these statements, but am anxious to learn, what I presume these enterprising farmers are perfectly willing the public should know, how this compost is made. Manure in old Massachusetts is the main spring to agriculture. Stable manure is becoming expensive. In my immediate neighborhood, nine miles from Boston, it is worth, if of good quality, about $5,00 per cord. Valuable compost is made, with us to some extent, but I know of no one who ever made in one year anything like the above quantity.

Should any of the competitors for the premium referred to, be disposed to give the public some account of the materials they use, and mode of conducting this business, I doubt not they will confer a special favor on many others besides

Your obedient servant

E. F. Woodward.

*Newton, March* 26, 1836.

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British Manufactories.—A good deal was published some 3 or 4 years ago, touching the wretched condition of the laborers in these great establishments of industry. A commission was instituted by Parliament to inquire into their condition on the spot. The investigation appears to have been conducted with care and fidelity. The result of the inquiry was that the condition of the operations, of all ages, especially in the large establishments, was far from being miserable. Their labor is higher than that of the cultivators of the soil. Adults earn per day from 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. sterling, and some more. Their employment is not unfavorable to health or longevity.

Another fact of great importance is announced,—"that improvements in machinery invariably increase, at one and the same time the profits of the mill owner and the wages of the workmen." With this improved machinery, the manufacturer can afford to pay his workmen a higher price.

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Remedy for the Lock Jaw.—We are informed by a friend that a sure preventive against this terrible disease is to take some soft soap, and mix it with a sufficient quantity of pulverized chalk, so as to make it of the consistency of buckwheat batter; keep the chalk moistened with a fresh supply of soap until the wound begins to discharge, and the patient finds relief. Our friend stated to us that implicit confidence may be placed in what he says, that he has known several cases where this remedy has been successfully applied. So simple and so valuable a remedy, within the reach of every person, ought to be universally known.—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

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Charcoal.—This article is now carried through our streets and sold at the enormus price of eighty-one cents per barrel.—*L. I. Star.*

## MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.

### BARLEY.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture:

William Carter, of Fitchburg, in the county of Worcester, claims the Society's premium for the following crop of Barley from one acre of land, of which he herewith presents the certificate of Phillip F. Cowdin of the measurement of the same piece of land.

The above-named piece of land is the same on which the undersigned raised the preceding year (1834) 513 bushels of potatoes, and for which he received the Society's premium, and he refers to his statement of the last year for the product and general state of cultivation and quality of manure used during that year. The land in the spring of 1835 was as it was left after digging the potatoes the last year, was twice ploughed, and sowed about the first of May on the furrows, and harrowed in. There has been no manure used on the land the present season. The quantity of seed was 4 1-2 bushels. The crop was harvested about the middle of August, and the amount of the product by actual measurement was found to be fiftyeight bushels of barley. The entire expense of cultivation and harvesting the crop, exclusive of seed, was $13. WM. CARTER.

*Fitchburg, Nov.* 25, 1835.

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I hereby certify that I assisted to harvest, thresh and measure the above-named crop of Barley, and that the amount was fiftyeight bushels, and also that the above statement made by William Carter, is, in my opinion, correct and true.

JOHN STICKNEY.

—

*Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Worcester, ss. Nov.* 25, 1835. Then the within named William Carter and John Stickney made oath that the within statements by them severally subscribed, are true. Before me, EBEN'R TORREY, J. P.

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This is to certify, that I, P. F. Cowdin, being a sworn surveyor of Fitchburg, in the county of Worcester, have this day surveyed a certain tract of land on which Barley grew this season, for William Carter, of said Fitchburg, and find the same to contain one acre and no more.

P. F. COWDIN.

*Fitchburg, Oct.* 15, 1835.

### POTATOES AND SMYRNA WHEAT.

To the Committee on Agricultural Products presented for the several premiums offered by the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society:

Gentlemen,—The field on which Potatoes were grown the present season, was broken up in August, 1834. The soil a deep loam, suitable for grain, (Chesnut land.) Early last spring the field was cross-ploughed, and 18 cords unfermented manure, evenly spread, and *deeply* ploughed in; sods harrowed down, then furrowed 3 feet apart, and seed placed 18 inches apart in the furrows, and covered 2 inches deep; hoed twice previous to being in the bud. On the 6th October, the vines or tops generally covering the ground, the cutting of them for fodder commenced. These tops, after drying 6 or 8 days, were packed away in the barn with wheat straw sprinkled with salt, say one peck to the ton, and will probably be equal in value to one half a ton of hay. It is believed, that when hay is as scarce as it is in this vicinity the present season, say worth $20 per ton, potato tops will more than pay for the expense of cutting and curing them; they are good food for neat cattle. The harvesting the roots was completed Oct. 12th, when, by careful measurement the crop was found to be 515 bushels on the acre. The quantity of seed was 28 bushels; 26 the reds of La Plate, 2 the Roxbury whites.

PAYSON WILLIAMS.
JACKSON D. WILLIAMS.

*Fitchburg, Oct.* 15, 1835.

—

*Worcester, ss. Oct.* 16, 1835. Then the above-named Payson Williams and Jackson D. Williams made oath that the above statement, by them severally subscribed, is true. Before me,

EBEN'R TORREY, J. P.

*Expenses of Potato Crop.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Breaking up the field, | | $4 00 |
| Carting manure, | | 5 00 |
| Cross ploughing and ploughing in manure, | | 6 00 |
| Its proportion of 18 cords manure, | | 20 00 |
| 28 bushels seed at 2s. | | 9 33 |
| Labor in 2 hoeings, | | 8 00 |
| Labor in harvesting the crop, | | 22 00 |
| Labor in cutting and curing the tops, | | 3 00 |
| | | $77 33 |
| 515 bushels at 25c. | $128 75 | |
| Tops, | 10 00 | |
| | $138 75 Profit, | $61 42 |

*Expenses of Wheat Crop.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 1-4 bushels seed, | | $4 50 |
| Two ploughings, | | 5 00 |
| Bushing and rolling, | | 1 00 |
| Its proportion of manure in 1834, | | 15 00 |
| Cradling and threshing and cleaning up, | | 12 00 |
| | | $37 50 |
| 35 bushels worth, | $70 00 | |
| Straw, | 10 00 | |
| | $80 00 Profit, | $42 50 |

The field on which potatoes were grown in 1834 was well ploughed as early in the following spring as practicable, and 2 1-4 bushels of the Smyrna or Black Sea Wheat was sown, (second week in May, 1835,) ploughed in, bushed, and rolled.

Crop harvested first week in August; threshed (by horse power) in September, and after being carefully cleaned and measured, was found to be 35 bushels (of 60 lbs. to the bushel) from the acre.

A much larger crop would have been grown but for the encumbrance of a granite ledge pervading a considerable part of the field many rods of which approach within six inches of the surface. The drought of last summer severely pinched the wheat on the ledge.

PAYSON WILLIAMS.
JACKSON D. WILLIAMS.

*Fitchburg, Oct.* 15, 1835.

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*Worcester, ss. Oct.* 16, 1835. Then the above-named Payson Williams and Jackson D. Williams made oath that the foregoing statements, by them severally subscribed, are true. Before me,

EBEN'R TORREY, J. P.

I, Phillip F. Cowdin, sworn surveyor of the town of Fitchburg, and county of Worcester, have this day measured a certain plat of ground on which potatoes were grown the present season, owned by Payson Williams, of said Fitchburg, and found the same to contain one acre and no more.

Also, one other field on which was grown wheat the present season, owned by said Williams, and found the same to contain one acre and no more. P. F. COWDIN.

*Fitchburg, Oct.* 15, 1835.

(From the Maine Farmer.)

## CAUSES OF POVERTY

### AMONG SOME FARMERS IN MAINE.

*Mr Holmes:*—I have thought that I might do good by mentioning a few of the causes of the poverty of the farmers in the state of Maine. And first, in a negative point of view. It is not because the crops are not as good or as much to the acre as other parts of the United States.—When Greenleaf prepared his statistics of Maine some years ago, the average of wheat crops were, in the County of Kennebec, eighteen bushels per acre, and it is believed there has since been an improvement in that, and a very great one too in this section. I think we may now state the average at more than twenty bushels. It is alike good for all the small grains. Grass is abundant in most seasons. We must, therefore, look for the positive causes somewhere else, and not in the unproductiveness of the soil. I will now mention a few things which I think have a bearing to a great extent on the farming community. And first, their mode of living. It costs a farmer in the state of Maine more to live than it does perhaps in any other state in the Union, and I am certain that it costs more to our farmers to raise up a family of four, than it used to sixty years ago, in Massachusetts, to raise up a family of fourteen.

Second. The raising of so much poor and ordinary neat stock and horses. At the present prices none but the best will pay for raising. Our farmers are under family temptations to raise bad stock, a calf comes, round and fat; at three weeks old he is a handsome creature. The boys plead to have him raised. Good family cows being heifer calves, the good housewife insists that they shall be kept and raised, with this argument, viz.: that they will make as good as their dams. Another cause of raising calves is, the wife says she cannot spare the milk to fatten it. Now you should resist all these: kill all your calves but the very best, and give them good keeping. It is impossible that a country where black cattle and horses are fed on dry food so long in the year can afford to raise poor cattle. Set down the first stormy day and calculate the cost accurately and satisfy yourself.

Third. Not ploughing land as often as it ought to be, is another reason. They must sow more; and they do not employ as much capital upon their farms as would be profitable. An English farmer would have a compost heap worth $4000, while many of our farmers carry on extensive farms, without using manure of every description enough to cost as many cents.

The crops of some Pennsylvania farmers, from one hundred acres, amount to from three to five thousand dollars per annum. Calculate if you please the profits of almost any tilled crops, and

there will be a fair profit. Wheat, barley, oats, and peas, or even oats alone, are all profitable. By neglecting the above, we do not raise our own bread, when we ought to raise hundreds of barrels of flour for market; and it can be done with profit. Try your arithmetic again some leisure evening.

We withhold more than is meet. *Many do not take an Agricultural paper.* This I mention last, though not least. Knowledge is power.

A VOTER AND A FARMER.

## PREVENTIVE AGAINST DRY ROT.

We have been favored by an intelligent ship master with the following communication relating to recent successful experiments in England in the means of preserving ship timber against premature decay, which cannot fail to be of practical interest and value to many of our readers.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

MR LINDSEY:—If you think the following description of the method of preserving timber from rot, insects and worms, now universally adopted in England, is of importance to the public, you will confer a favor by giving it an insertion.

The writer of this is personally acquainted with the ingenious inventor — has attended the lectures in London on the subject, and is satisfied of the efficacy of his plan.

The material employed by the inventor is Corrosive Sublimate, long known as a great preservative of animal substances from decay. The timber to be prepared must be placed in a tank or vessel, from 40 to 80 feet long, 4 or 5 feet deep, and about the same width. A solution of the corrosive sublimate is then thrown upon it until covered; the proportion, according to the inventor, is 1 lb. of corrosive sublimate to 5 gallons of water — but individuals who have tried it, say 1 lb. to 10 gallons of water. Pine plank are saturated in 48 hours. An oak stick, 40 feet long and one foot square, requires three weeks — during which time it becomes effectually seasoned, and will not contract or shrink even on exposure to the highest temperature of a tropical climate. The corrosive sublimate has a strong affinity for the albumen or vegetable juices generally called sap, combines instantaneously with it, and forms a new chemical compound which is solid, insoluble, and will not attract moisture. The efficacy of this invention has been tested in the most extraordinary manner. Pieces of the timber prepared with a solution of the sublimate, and unprepared pieces, the latter well seasoned, were placed in the "*Rotten Pit*," at the King's Dock Yard, Woolwich, in 1828. In 1831, the writer of this was present when they were withdrawn. The prepared timber was perfectly sound — the unprepared, although of the best English oak, was a mass of rot and decayed vegetable matter.

The prepared sticks were left on the ground in the open air six months, and then again placed in the Rotten Pit with other pieces of well-seasoned timber. At the end of two years, the prepared timber was found quite sound — the seasoned very rotten.

The Rotten Pit at Woolwich Yard is a cave under ground, 80 feet long by 20 feet, and built by order of government, for the purpose of testing the efficacy of the various proposed nostrums for preserving timber. The pit is lined, top, bottom and sides, with vegetable matter in the worst possible stage of corruption — very damp and full of carbonic acid gas — it is a perfect hot-bed — a candle will not burn in it a minute, so foul is the air of this subterranean chamber. In fact, no timber, although thoroughly salted, docked, or seasoned, will resist three months the powerful decomposing qualities of the Rotten Pit. The specimens were placed on the bottom of the pit, and half buried in the putrid vegetable matter with which the cave is kept supplied. This experiment seemed so conclusive, that Government immediately paid the inventor £10,000, and advised him to take out a patent. He was ordered to construct tanks at all the Dock Yards, and the government timber was immediately prepared in the above manner. Previous to this, individuals had fitted tanks, and two whalemen were built entirely of timber and plank prepared with the solution. House builders are also using it very generally in London. The sleepers, or foundations for railways — staves for oil casks, canvass, rope, and all vegetable matter may be preserved by its use. It is found that a cubic foot of oak, will absorb three pints of the liquid, which will cost at the present price of quicksilver, 7 1-2 cents per cubic foot. A mere trifle compared with the immense advantage of having a material not liable to be destroyed by rot, worms, or insects of any kind. The objection urged against this material is, its poisonous nature. But it has been proved by careful experiment, that corrosive sublimate, when it combines with the sap of wood, forms a compound perfectly insoluble, and quite innocent — in fact a complete chemical change takes place in the poisonous nature of the mixture by this combination.

The writer has seen experiments tried upon canvass and rope, which was immersed in the solution, and placed four months in a dunghill — the unprepared pieces were destroyed — while the texture of the prepared specimens was not weakened in the slightest degree — any one can try this by using the above proportions.

Satisfactory accounts have been received by Messrs B. Rotch and M. Enderby, of London, from the captains of the whale ships constructed at their instance, of timber prepared as above — testifying that the crew were remarkably healthy, although they slept actually in contact with the ceiling plank thus prepared, through all climates and changes of temperature.

It is well known to practical men that salt is not an effectual preservative — as many ships salted on the stocks have been found rotten the first voyage — one instance, the Enterprise of Nantucket. The Golconda, of New Bedford, has had a new windlass three voyages in succession, and the lower masts of ships very quickly decay. These parts of a ship it is impossible to salt. In the British navy the use of salt has been discontinued, as it is found to corrode the iron rapidly, and it also keeps a ship in a very damp state.

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REMEDY FOR THE CROUP.—The Medical and Surgical Journal of March last, contains a communication from Dr J. D. Fisher, of this city, describing a new and successful mode of treating that alarming disease of childhood, the croup, which ought to be generally known. The prescription is simple, and easily applied, and it must be evident that if it should not afford effectual relief to the sufferer, it will not increase the disorder. In the absence of a regular physician, this application may in some cases prove of immense benefit. The following is the statement by Dr Fisher:—

"I was called, at five o'clock last evening, to a child which was laboring under a severe attack of the croup, consequent upon a sudden disappearance of the eruption of measles. The croupy symptoms appeared suddenly, and had existed one hour before I was called. The child, on my arrival, was in extreme agony, struggling and gasping for breath; and I thought the little sufferer was in danger of immediate suffocation. The first means I employed was the application of very hot, almost boiling, water to the throat and upper part of the chest, by means of large sponges.—These applications I repeated every two minutes, and immediately the skin became coated and very red, and in the course of a quarter of an hour the little girl breathed much easier, and her croupy cough and respiration became less shrill and tubular, and much modified. Soon after making the first applications of the sponges to the throat, I wrapped the child in a woollen blanket wrung out in hot water, as a substitute for a warm bath, and gave it twenty drops of the wine of antimony, in a little sweetened water, which she swallowed with difficulty. I persevered in the applications of the hot moist sponges for an hour, when the child was so much relieved that I ventured to leave it for half an hour — ordering the remedy to be continued. On my return, I found the patient breathed with comparative freedom, its respiration and cough less sonorous and shrill, and its pulse softer and more natural. I recommended the applications to be continued until the child should be decidedly relieved, and prescribed six drops of antimonial wine to be given every hour in a little water. The mother of the child informed me, this morning, that she continued to apply the hot water remedy for five hours, but not so often as I applied them — that the child continued to improve, and fell asleep soon after I left it. This morning she is bright and playful, and asks for food. The respiration is quite easy — pulse soft and natural; cough humid and loose; its sounds having lost the shrill croupy character.

I was induced to employ the above remedy, in consequence of having lately read in a foreign journal that it had been suggested and employed by a German physician with decided and uniform success. As the remedy is simple, and is at ready command, and as its application in the present case was attended with such decided and immediate happy effects, I would, with a good deal of confidence, advise mothers and nurses in similar cases to apply it early and perseveringly until medical aid can be obtained. The sponges should be gently squeezed before they are applied, so that the water shall not ooze from them, and should be gradually compressed during the time they are applied, so as to continue the temperature up to the highest degree that can be sustained by the patient. Should sponges not be at hand, napkins wrung out in the boiling water may serve as good substitutes."

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Dr Doddridge once asked his little daughter, about six years old, what made every body love her? She replied, "I don't know indeed, papa, unless it is because I love every body."

Be as wise as you can, says Johnson; cheerful to others, but look well after your own virtue and knowledge.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, 1836.

☞NOTICE.—The business of the New England Seed Store and New England Farmer will be conducted as heretofore, in the name of GEORGE C. BARRETT, to whose address all orders, &c. may be directed until further notice.

## FARMERS' WORK.

CULTURE OF POTATOES.—From some experiments which were made by J. Whitlaw, Esq., and given in detail in the New England Farmer, vol. i. p. 53, and vol. iv. p. 314, these two important facts were made apparent: 1st, Large potatoes are better for seed than small ones; 2d, It is best to cut off the butt and top end from each potato, and cut the middle pieces into quarters before planting.

Mr Knight, the famous English horticulturist, has found, that for a late crop small *sets* [seed potatoes] may be used; because the plants of the late varieties always acquire considerable age before they begin to generate *tubers* [new potatoes]; but for an early crop, he recommends the largest seed potatoes; and he has found that these not only afford very strong plants, but also such as readily recover when injured by frost, for, being fed by a copious reservoir beneath the soil, a re-production of vigorous stems and foliage soon takes place, when those first produced are destroyed by frost or other cause. He adds—"When the planter is anxious to obtain a crop within the least possible time, he will find the position in which the tubers are placed to vegetate, by no means a point of indifference; for these being shoots or branches, which have grown thick instead of elongating, retain the disposition of branches to propel the sap to their leading buds or points most distant from the stems of the plants of which they once formed parts. If the tubers be placed with their leading buds upwards, a few very strong and very early shoots will be produced; and not only the earliness but the quality of the produce in size will be much affected."—*Hort. Trans.* vol. iv. p. 448.

M'Mahon advises to cut seed potatoes "a week before planting, in order that the wounds should have time to form a dry crust; for, if planted immediately after being cut, they imbibe too much moisture, many of them rot, and the rest are greatly weakened thereby. Some advise to wet seed potatoes, and roll them in pulverized plaster of Paris, immediately before planting.

Dr Cooper, in the last Philadelphia edition of Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia, observes—"The best method [with regard to seed potatoes] appears to be this: choose your potatoes for planting of a moderate size, rather large than small, for there is no good reason to be assigned for breeding from diminutive parents; cut your potatoes into sets, two eyes to a set; throw away, without hesitation, into the hog-trough, all the diminutive and inferior eyes, choosing your sets from the middle of the potato; do not cut the potato down the middle."

Dr Deane observed, that if dung be used in raising potatoes, it may be spread before the last ploughing, or else laid under the sets. The latter method will give the largest crop. Dung laid under the sets will produce more than if laid above them, as Mr Wynn Baker proved by actual experiments. The feeding roots should go into the manure, not directly into the hungry earth below; and therefore need some loose earth to extend themselves into.

Mr Loudon observes, "the best manure for the potato appears to be littery farm yard dung, and the best mode of applying it, immediately under the potato sets. Any manure, however, may be applied, and no plant will bear a larger dose of it, or thrive on coarser or less prepared manure; even dry straw rushes, or spray [decayed leaves] of trees may be used with success."

The worm and grub attack potatoes. Loudon observes, that the only remedies against these destroyers are change of seed and soil. It has been said, however, that sifting quicklime or unslacked ashes over the hills soon after planting, will preserve against these insects. Care must, however, be taken not to apply either of these substances to the sets or roots when planted, lest they corrode them. It is recommended to scatter a handful of plaster of Paris over each hill, immediately after the first and second hoeing.

## MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, April 2.

A meeting was held at 11 o'clock, A. M.; the President in the chair.

On motion of Mr Paine, it was *Voted*, That the Executive Committee be authorized to settle with Insurance offices concerning the loss and damage to the Society's property by the late fire.

It was also *Voted*, That the same Committee be authorized to engage a suitable hall or store for the meetings and use of the Society.

The chair announced the donation of a large invoice of valuable and rare bulbs and seeds from Baron Von Ludwig of Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, Honorary Member of the Society. (Catalogue hereafter.)

A letter was also read by the Corresponding Secretary, received to his address from the above-named gentleman, accompanying a short list of *desiderata*, which it was requested might be forwarded in return.

On motion of Mr French, it was *Voted*, That the thanks of the Society be presented to the gentleman for his large and valuable donation, and that his communication be published in the N. E. Farmer.

It was also *Voted*, That the Flower Committee procure from the members of the Society, or otherwise, the seeds desired, and forward the same to Cape Town.

*Voted*, That the Flower Committee take charge of the seeds and bulbs, and make the same into packages, with a catalogue of the same, and distribute the same in such proportion and manner as may be most advisable to secure a successful cultivation of the same, and report at the next meeting. Adjourned to Saturday next, 11, A. M.

*Baron von Ludwig's Letter.*

St George's Street,
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope,
January 29, 1836.

Sir—I beg leave to inform you, that I had the pleasure to receive, per the Levant, Capt. W. Caldwell, a letter from Messrs H. A. Breed, S. T. Huse, and Hezekiah Chase, dated Lynn, Sept. 22d, 1835, communicating at the same time the honor conferred on me by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in electing me one of their honorary members, and transmitting me a diploma and your annual proceedings.

I will thank you to announce to the President and members at your next meeting, the assurances of my grateful sense for this distinguished honor they have conferred upon me, and of which I hope to prove myself worthy, by rendering my services from this part of southern Africa useful in promoting the views, interests, and prosperity of your worthy Society.

I therefore avail myself of the earliest opportunity, the return of the Levant, to transmit in charge of my friend, Capt. W. Caldwell, two boxes, one containing indigenous bulbs, (41 specimens, or about 1300 bulbs,) the other 291 specimens of indigenous and exotic seeds, (viz. 150 South African, 80 Australian, and 61 East Indian,) to your care, and which I request you will be good enough to present in my name to the direction of your Society. I regret much that some fresh supplies of seeds and bulbs from the frontiers and Caffraria did not arrive in time to make up this present collection of seeds and bulbs more extensive and complete, but I assure you that I shall send some more by the first opportunity, through the kindness of my friend, J. Chase, Esq. American Consul here.

On my obtaining any other horticultural or agricultural objects from Australia, East Indies, &c. I shall take the liberty to send them from time to time, and should the direction, or any one of the members of your Society, wish to get any particular plants, seeds, bulbs, &c. from this Colony, I beg leave to request them to name them, on which I shall be most happy in giving attention thereto, and nothing will be more pleasing to me than to have a constant intercourse and exchange of plants, seeds, bulbs, &c. from this Colony, for indigenous plants, seeds and bulbs of your country. As our Colony has only a few American shrubs, plants and bulbs, every one, even the most common, will be acceptable. The most desirable, however, would be the different kinds of American Oak (*Quercus*), either the plants or the seeds, in a box of *earth*, or immersed in *tallow*.

With my best wishes for the advancement, success, and prosperity of the Society, and the happiness of all its respected members, I offer, my dear Sir, assurances of my sincere esteem. Your most obedient servant,

CHARLES FERDINAND HENRY VON LUDWIG,
*Phil. Dr., Knight of the Wurtembergian, Gold, Civil, Merit, and Crown Orders, &c. &c.*

P. S.—Capt. Caldwell has in charge, beside the two boxes, one plant of the Zamia horrida (Caffre Bread Tree), and one plant of the Testadinaria (Dioscoria), Elephantipes, commonly called the Elephant Root. The Zamia should be planted about six inches in the ground, and the Testadinaria only placed on the *surface*, and not an inch in the ground. Neither of them should be planted in a moist or damp situation, or kept too wet.

By future opportunities, I shall send some much larger roots of the Testadinaria, male and female, as also some other sorts of the Zamia. VON LUDWIG.

*To Rob't Treat Paine, Esq. Cor. Sec. Mass. Hort. Soc.*

SALE OF IMPROVED DURHAM SHORT HORNS.—We notice in a Philadelphia paper, Mr Powell's advertisement, offering at auction his whole stock of Durham Short Horns derived from his selections in England in 1831, consisting of 10 young bulls and 9 heifers. The sale is to take place at Powelton, on the Schuylkill, opposite Philadelphia, on Saturday, 23d April.

For the following article we are indebted to a lady, who will accept of our thanks in our own behalf, and on account of the public, who will be benefitted by the discovery which she has been so good as to communicate.

TO GET RID OF RED ANTS.—Take green or dry sage leaves, scatter them plentifully round the place infested, and allow them to remain during one season, and these troublesome insects will certainly disappear. Several who have made the experiment have found it successful.

In Nantucket, a locust tree, in 1834, sprouted and grew ten and a half feet high in one summer, and after the bark was taken off it was sufficiently large for a large cane.—*Communicated.*

***We acknowledge a communication from a lady on the subject of silk. We shall insert it in our next.

## BRIGHTON MARKET,—Monday, April 4, 1836.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.

At Market 378 Beef Cattle, 85 pair Working Oxen 15 Cows and Calves, 420 Sheep, and 1085 Swine. 50 Beef Cattle unsold, nearly all of which are extra and first quality.

Prices—*Beef Cattle*—Prices have declined a little since last week, (say about 9s per 100lbs.) for a like quality, the Drovers choosing to hold on to another week in preference to submitting to a further reduction. No extra and a very few first quality cattle sold. We quote first quality at 39s a 42s; second do. at 33s a 36s; third do. 29s a 32s.

*Working Oxen.*—A large number were sold at prices varying from $35 to 125. Several pairs also by auction, at $51, 63, 70, 76, and 83.

*Cows and Calves.*—Sales were noticed at $24, 28, 31, and 38.

*Sheep*—Lots were taken at 24s 30s 9d 31s 6d, 33s and 36s. Also, one lot at 63s, and one at 75s.

*Swine*—All sold, and a further advance has been effected. Several lots were taken at 7 for sows and 8 for barrows; several lots at 7 1-4 and 8 1-4. Also, one entire lot of 260 at 7 1-4 and 8 1-4. Selected barrows 8 1-8 a 8 1-4. At retail, 8 for sows and 9 for barrows.


### HORTICULTURAL REGISTER and GARDENER'S MAGAZINE.

JUST PUBLISHED NO. 4. VOL. II. HORTICULTURAL REGISTER FOR APRIL.

The Cultivation of Forest Trees. Communicated by Hon. H. A. S. Dearborn.—Description of Select Hardy Herbaceous Plants, suitable for Ornamenting the Parterre Border or Shrubbery. Communicated by Mr Joseph Breck.—Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Exhibitions.—Remarks on the Culture of Perennials in general.—Extracts from Foreign Publications.—Miscellaneous Matters.

### WANTED,

A few bushels of superior Barley, and prime Northern Oats.
GEO. C. BARRETT,
april 6. New England Farmer Office.

### WANTED,

500,000 Cucumbers for pickling.
30,000 Mangoes.
100 Bushels Beans, for which a fair price will be paid. Delivered in Boston in the months of August and September next. Enquire at this office. 4tis april 6.

### AUCTION.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, 30th of April next, (postponed from the 1st,) at 2 o'clock P. M. on the premises if not previously disposed of at private sale, the FARM lately occupied by Henry Jackson, deceased, situated on the main road, midway between Fitchburg and Leominster. Said Farm contains 76 acres of land, conveniently divided for Mowing and Tillage, an Orchard, good Pasturage and a valuable Wood-lot, with a House, Barn and Wood-shed in good repair. For further information, apply to Mr PATCH, near the premises. Conditions at sale.
Leominster, March 4, 1836. By order of the Executor.

### ALBANY NURSERY.

The proprietors are happy to announce to their patrons, and the public at large, that in addition to their ordinary supply of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants, they will have for sale, when the Spring opens, 5000 Pear Trees, 2000 Plum Trees, 1000 Cherry Trees, 300 Apricot Trees, 200 Black European Mulberry Trees, 100 Double white flowering Hawthorn, 100 New Scarlet Hawthorn, 1000 Gooseberries, selected sorts, 200 assorted Grapes, for Grape Houses, 1000 Filberts, together with yellow and scarlet flowering Horse Chestnuts, Mountain Ash, Salisburia adiantifolia, new Roses, Dahlias and Green-House Plants.

The whole have been selected by one of the partners, principally in the London Nurseries, packed under his direction, and were shipped the 10th February. From the experience of several years, we presume they will reach us in good condition. The Pears embrace all the new Flemish and French varieties, several of which were in eating when the selections were made early in January. The other Fruits are also selected with reference to their good quality. Their assortment of Dahlias will now comprise five to six hundred varieties, embracing the finest of Europe, as well as America. The Gooseberries have been selected from the finest collections in England and Scotland. There will be no advance in ordinary prices. BUEL & WILSON.

N. B. Orders, post paid, with responsible references, will be promptly attended to. 3t March 16.

### SOUTHERN CLOVER.

Just received a few tierces of Southern Clover, for sale by
march 16. GEORGE C. BARRETT.

### FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The celebrated thorough bred Stallions Highlander, Young Highlander and Dey of Algiers. Also 20 full blooded, imported and thorough bred Durham improved short horn Bulls, Cows and Heifers, from a herd of more than 40 superior, thorough bred animals. Inquire of RALPH WATSON.
East Windsor, Conn. March 16.

### HOUSE and LAND FOR SALE,

Situated in Spring street, Roxbury, distance short of 7 miles from Boston. The House and Land lately occupied and improved by the Rev. Mr Whitney, next beyond the Church there, with a good Barn and out houses, all in excellent repair; a well of uncommon fine water, with pump, and conveyed by aqueduct to the kitchen; ten acres of superior Land, yielding large crops of hay; also, a great variety of Pears, Apples, Cherries, Peaches, Currants, Grapes, &c. The land lies on a slope, the summit commanding a most extensive and beautiful prospect. The situation is remarkably healthy, and in a highly respectable neighborhood. It would be a very desirable summer and winter residence for any gentleman fond of the country. Terms of payment would be made easy. For further particulars, inquire of GEO. H. GRAY & CO. 91 Kilby street, or Rev. THO. GRAY, Roxbury. march 30

### WHITE MULBERRY TREES.

Five and six years old. 5000 Trees of thrifty growth. For sale if applied for immediately. Enquire at the Farmer Office. March 30.

### RURAL LIBRARY.

This is a monthly periodical of 32 large octavo pages, devoted to the republication of Standard Works on Agriculture, Gardening and Domestic Economy. The plan embraces the reprint of works, entire, abridged and compiled. The most practical works with their engravings, both American and Foreign. The price is only two dollars per annum,—a sume that will furnish every subscriber works that would cost from ten to thirty or forty dollars. Published by H. HUXLEY, & CO., at their Agricultural Seed Store, No. 2, Barcley street, New York. 4t march 23, 1826.

### FARM FOR SALE.

For sale a Farm in Bedford, County of Middlesex, 17 miles from Boston and 10 from Lowell, containing 104 acres including about 15 acres covered with a valuable growth of wood which has been preserved with great care for the last 20 years, the garden contains about 3 acres under the highest cultivation and is furnished with a great variety of flowers and shrubs which have been collected at much labor and expence; attached to the garden is a Green House filled with thrifty bearing Grape Vines, and choice and valuable plants which will be sold or not as the purchaser may choose. The Farm is under good cultivation and together with the Garden is stocked with the choicest Fruits, such as Apples, Pears, Peaches, Quinces, Plums, Strawberries of various kinds, Raspberries, Gooseberries, &c &c., which the present owner has spared no expence in obtaining. The Farm is bounded on the west by Concord River, which is well supplied with fish, and the country around abounds with game, making it a desirable retreat to the gentleman who is fond of fishing or shooting.

Possession will be given on the 1st April next—for terms, which will be liberal, apply to the subscriber in Boston or at the Farm. JAMES VILA.
March 16. tf.

### FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Nursery of William Kenrick, Nonantum Hill, in Newton, near Boston, and near the *Worcester Rail Road.*

The excellence of the varieties, the quality, the size of all the productions here cultivated continually improve as the numbers are augmented. These now comprise nearly 400,000, covering compactly about 20 acres.

Selections of the finest varieties of New Flemish Pears,—also Apples, Cherries, Peaches, Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, fine imported Lancashire Gooseberries, Strawberries, &c.—

Morus Multicaulis, or Chinese Mulberry, by the single tree, by the dozen, the 100 or 1000—also white Mulberries.

8000 Peach Trees of finest select kinds are now ready for sale.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, and Roses of about 1000 finest kinds,—Also Herbaceous flowering plants, Pæonies and splendid Double Dahlias.

All orders left with Geo. C. Barrett, who is Agent, at his Seed Store and the Agricultural Warehouse and Repository, Nos 51 & 52, North Market street, will be in like manner duly attended to.—Catalogues gratis, on application.

### PEAR TREES.

For sale at the Garden of the subscriber, in Salem, many varieties of the best old and new Pears—engrafted from bearing trees. Every tree sold will be warranted to produce the fruit which its name indicates. R. MANNING
march 23. 3t


## PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

| | | | FROM | TO |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apples, Russetts and Baldwins. | | barrel | 1 50 | 2 25 |
| Beans, white, | | bushel | 2 00 | 2 50 |
| Beef, mess, | | barrel | 12 75 | 13 00 |
| Cargo, No. 1. | | " | 10 25 | 11 75 |
| prime, | | " | 8 50 | 9 00 |
| Beeswax, (American) | | pound | 25 | 27 |
| Butter store, No. 1 | | " | 20 | 22 |
| Cheese, new milk, | | " | 8 | 9 |
| Feathers, northern, geese, | | " | 46 | 50 |
| southern, geese, | | " | 42 | 45 |
| Flax, American, | | " | 9 | 10 |
| Fish, Cod, | | quintal | 3 25 | 3 37 |
| Flour, Genesee, cash | | barrel | 8 62 | 8 75 |
| Baltimore, Howard street, | | " | 7 75 | 7 87 |
| Baltimore, wharf, | | " | 7 62 | 7 75 |
| Alexandria, | | " | 7 87 | 8 00 |
| Grain, Corn, northern yellow none. | | bushel | | |
| southern flat yellow | | " | 88 | 91 |
| white, | | " | 80 | 84 |
| Rye, northern, | | " | 1 25 | 1 25 |
| Barley, | | " | 90 | 1 00 |
| Oats, nor hern, (prime) | | " | 70 | 75 |
| Hay, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs | | | 25 00 | 30 00 |
| eastern screwed, | | " | 23 00 | 26 00 |
| hard pressed, | | " | 22 00 | 25 00 |
| Honey, | | gallon | | |
| Hops, 1st quality | | pound | 13 | 14 |
| 2d quality | | " | 11 | 12 |
| Lard, Boston, 1st sort, | | " | 16 | 16 |
| southern, 1st sort, | | " | 16 | 16 |
| Leather, slaughter, sole, | | " | 19 | 20 |
| do. upper, | | " | 12 | 14 |
| dry hide, sole, | | " | 19 | 21 |
| do. upper, | | " | 18 | 20 |
| Philadelphia, sole. | | " | 27 | 29 |
| Baltimore, sole, | | " | 25 | 27 |
| Lime, best sort, | | cask | 1 20 | 1 25 |
| Plaster Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs. | | | 3 12 | 3 37 |
| Pork, Mass. inspect. extra clear, | | barrel | 27 00 | 27 50 |
| Navy, mess. | | " | | |
| bone, middlings, scarce. | | " | | |
| Seeds, Herd's Grass, | | bushel | 3 50 | 3 75 |
| Red Top, | | " | 75 | 80 |
| Red Clover, northern | | pound | 12 | 13 |
| Silk Cocoons, (American) | | bushel | | |
| Tallow, tried, | | cwt. | 8 50 | 9 00 |
| Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces, | | pound | 65 | 75 |
| American, full blood, washed, | | " | 55 | 65 |
| do. 3-4ths do. | | " | 55 | 58 |
| do. 1-2 do. | | " | | 50 |
| do. 1-4 and common | | " | 40 | 45 |
| Native washed | | " | 38 | 60 |
| Northern pulled. | Pulled superfine, | " | 58 | 60 |
| | 1st Lambs, | " | 50 | 53 |
| | 2d do. | " | 40 | 41 |
| | 3d do, | " | 30 | 35 |
| | 1st Spinning, | " | 48 | 50 |
| Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb. | | | | |

## PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hams, northern. | pound | 14 | 15 |
| southern, and western, | " | 13 | 13 |
| Pork, whole hogs, | " | 9 | 10 |
| Poultry, | " | 11 | 18 |
| Butter, (tub) | " | 18 | 20 |
| lump | " | 22 | 25 |
| Eggs, | dozen | 16 | 18 |
| Potatoes, | bushel | 40 | 50 |
| Cider. | barrel | 1 75 | 2 00 |


### FRAMINGHAM NURSERY.

English Cherry trees, Apple trees, Pear and Peach trees for sale.

Also — a few bushels of the very celebrated Tea Wheat, which never suffers by blast or rust. Apply to
WM. BUCKMINSTER,
march 23, 1836. 3t Framingham.

### 25,000 WHITE MULBERRY TREES.

The Subscriber will engage, if applied for soon, a part or whole of the above number of White Mulberry Trees, very thrifty and in good order, to be delivered in the spring.
Feb. 3 G. C. BARRETT.

### 2000 APPLE TREES.

For sale by Jonas Wyeth, at Fresh Pond, Cambridge. The above consist principally of Baldwins, some Russetts, Porters, Greenings, Blue Pearmains, Rivers, and a few Siberian Crab. They were budded in 1830, and are probably as prime a lot of apple trees as can be found in the vicinity of Boston.
Cambridge, March 30, 1836. 4t

## MISCELLANY.

(From the Knickerbocker.)

### TO MY COUSIN.

What a trouble one's in, to know where to begin,
To a friend an unwritten epistle,
When the present and past from the first to the last,
Fly together like birds at a whistle:
As it were in one page, from our youth to our age,
All the story of life strangely blended,—
The illusions, the cares, the enchantments, the snares,
Through which we have wearily wended.
It were nothing to send a short line to a friend
By the post on a common occasion;
And a pink billetdoux is a small matter, too,
With its sweet scented words of persuasion:
But to write as much sense as will pay the expense
Of the time and the light of a taper,
Is another affair, and is certainly rare,
Among all the things upon paper.

When my sweet pretty cousin demanded a dozen
Brief lines, in the way of a sonnet,
Though little she knew it, my heart wept to do it,—
For thoughts of my youth were upon it;
A sad retrospection of early affection,
Of joys in my life's cloudless morning—
Of many warm hearted, now cold or departed—
Dark changes that came without warning.
When to village school daily, we journeyed so gaily,
Or roved through the valleys, beguiling
Our holiday hours in gath'ring the flowers,
That around us were blushing and smiling,
As sister and brother we were to each other,
As lovers whom nought could dissever;
Nor deemed that such feeling ere long would be stealing
Away like a meteor — forever!

And then to remember when frosty September,
Came bristling along in his ire,
How we cheated the season, so out of all reason,
With our glee by the crackling fire!
'T were joyously pleasant to look from the present
Far back on those pure days of gladness,—
But none may restore them! dark shadows are o'er them,
And memory sinks into sadness.
Nor have I aught better to fill up the letter,—
For life is a dull round of sorrow:
Earth hath not the treasure to purchase a pleasure
Today that will last till the morrow.
E'en while we are quaffing Joy's nectar, and laughing,
If the depths of the bosom were lighted,
Mirth's merriest lover, belike would discover,
The garden of peace was all blighted!

Yet what is life's trouble? — a fable — a bubble—
Unreal, or full soon to vanish:
A cloud on a mountain, a mist o'er a fountain,
The first beam of morning will banish.
There cometh an hour of balmiest power,
When the dreariest gloom shall be riven,
And the spirit shall fleetly, yet calmly and sweetly,
Go up to its last rest in Heaven.
The years in their rolling thus whisper, consoling,
And deep though they leave all their traces,—
Bearing off the fresh roses, where beauty reposes,
While the furrows of time take their places,—
Though thus they pursue us, they ne'er may subdue us,
But when the long strife shall have ended,
We'll smile o'er the cares, the enchantments, the snares,
Through which we have wearily wended. R. H.

THE WAY THEY COURT ON THE GREEN MOUNTAINS.—It recently happened that three young ladies residing in one house, were so fortunate as to have 'fellows' on the same night; and there being but one room for the whole, they were under the necessity of worshipping at the shrine of Cupid en masse. It was 'a bitter cold night' — one of the coldest in December — and it so happened that there was no wood 'chopped' at the door, and what to do these young candidates for matrimony were for a while at a loss to determine. At last one of them hit upon an expedient to prevent freezing, which was readily consented to by all parties. It was this: The beaux were to take turns in cutting and the belles in carrying in wood! and so they did through the night.—*Vermont Phœnix.*

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PECULIAR HABITS OF MUSICAL COMPOSERS.—Sacchini could not write a passage except his wife was at his side, and unless his cats, whose playfulness he admired, were gamboling about him. Paisiello composed in bed. Il Bardiere di Siviglia, La Molinara, and other chefs-d'œuvre of ease and gracefulness Zingarelli would dictate his music after reading a passage in one of the fathers of the church, or in some Latin classic.—Hayden, solitary and sober as Newton, putting on the ring sent him by Frederick II., and which he said was necessary to inspire his imagination, sat down to his piano, and in a few minutes soared among the choirs. Nothing disturbed him at Eisenstadt, the seat of Prince Esterhazy; he lived wholly for his art, exempt from worldly cares, and often said that he always enjoyed himself most when he was at work. — Cimarosa was fond of noise; he liked to have his friends about him when he composed. Frequently in the course of a single night he wrote the subjects of eight or ten charming airs, which he afterwards finished in the midst of his friends.—*Parlor Magazine.*

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ANECDOTE.—"An excellent clergyman, possessing much knowledge of human nature, instructed his large family of daughters, in the ordinary practice of music. They were all observed to be exceedingly amiable and happy. A friend inquired if there was any secret in his mode of education. He replied, "when any thing disturbs their temper, I say to them *sing*, and if I hear them speaking against any person, I call them to sing to me, and so they sung away all causes of discontent, and every disposition to scandal." Such a use of this accomplishment, might serve to fit a family for the company of angels. Young voices around the domestic altar, breathing sacred music, at the hour of morning and evening devotion, are a sweet and touching accompaniment." —*L. H. Sigourney.*

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TIT FOR TAT.—A gentlemen travelling, stopped at a public house in Windham, Conn. and was ushered by a landlady, into a parlor kept for the best company. The gentleman noticing an elegant clock in the room, stepped up to it in order to regulate his watch; but discovered that it wanted its most useful quality, that is, motion, and turning to the lady, remarked that it did not go. No sir, said she, it is like a great many men, it has no brains. And also like many women in a similar situation, retorted the gentleman, it has a very pretty face.


**FINE EARLY PEAS.**

Earliest Dwarf Peas—the earliest variety of Peas, grown from 20 to 24 inches high—consequently require no sticks.
Early Washington Peas; a very *productive* early variety.
" Charlton " Early Golden Hotspur, do.;
Bishop's Early Dwarf, do.; very Dwarf and early.
ALSO—Dwarf Scymetar Peas—A new variety from Scotland; this Pea will be found a great acquisition for a very productive and delicious *late* sort.
Dwarf Blue Imperial Pea;
Large Dwarf Marrowfat, do.; &c. &c.
All the above were raised expressly for the NEW ENGLAND SEED STORE, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street.

**FARMERS WANTED.**

Wanted six or eight good men to go to the State of Illinois, to work on a farm, situated about fifty miles from St Louis, in a healthy district. Applications must be made immediately in person to GRIGGS and CHICKERING, 22 Commercial st.
Boston, March 16. 2t

**FARM AT AUCTION.**

Will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, 26th inst. 12 o'clock at noon, on the premises, a FARM, pleasantly situated between Cobell's and Policy Pond, on Windham Range, containing about 120 acres of first rate land, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasture and wood-land. On said farm is a two story Dwelling House, a good Barn, 36 by 70 feet; a good Orchard and about 400 cords of Wood. The road leading from Hampstead to Lowell passes through the centre of the said farm, it being about eleven miles from Lowell. Said farm will be sold entire or in two lots, divided by the road. A credit of from one to five years will be given with satisfactory security. For further particulars enquire of Gentlemen contiguous thereto, or of the subscriber, in said Windham.
ALSO,—At the same time and place, 2 Oxen, 6 Cows, 1 Ox Waggon, 1 Sled, 1 Harrow, 2 Ploughs, 7 Chains, and other articles too numerous to mention. BENJ. F. SIMPSON.
Windham, March 9, 1836.
N. B. The above farm is very well adapted to the growth of the Mulberry.

**PREMIUM SPRING SEED WHEAT.**

Can be had of the subscriber, in Fitchburg, at $2,50 per bushel. The product of this kind (known by the name, Black-sea or Smyrna,) has been 55, 50 and 35 to the acre for the last three years. PAYSON WILLIAMS.
Feb. 24, 1836.

**MORUS MULTICAULIS.**

JOSEPH DAVENPORT, of Colerain, Mass. continues to supply orders for trees of the Morus Multicaulis, genuine root and branch.
Orders received by mail will receive prompt attention. Trees carefully packed and forwarded by land or water to any part of the country, a part of the trees are at Suffield Ct. and will be transported to Hartford gratis.
Colerain, Feb. 10, 1836.

**STRAW CUTTER.**

A good Straw, or Hay Cutter, for sale at S. N. TENNEY'S Hard Ware Store, No. 7, Union street. Will be sold cheap, if applied for soon. 3t march 23.

**OX WAGGON.**

For sale a first rate Ox Waggon, nearly new, with broad wheels. Apply to the subscriber, Jamaica Plains.
march 23. H. COWING.



**THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER**

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at $3 per annum, payable at the end of the year — but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.
☞ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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